WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.
VOL. 4.---NO. 41.
GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1848.
TERMS: $2 50 in advance.
WHOLE NO. 197.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance
One square one insertion, $ 50
do. do. 2 insertions, 75
do. do. 3 do. 1 00
do. do. 3 months without change, 3 00
do. do. 6 do. do. do. 4 50
do. do. 12 do. do. do. 8 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly, 12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do. 20 00
☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct un adv. bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance*.

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Smith's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., W. DAVIS, Esq., Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG, H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c. Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on cons'gnments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

Drugs.
SEIDLITZ and Soda Powders, Pearl Barley, Pr. Malaap, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Gum Opium, Resd Sarsaparilla, rasped Bermuda Arrow Root, &c. &c. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.
a14 Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.
FRENCH, German, and American Perfumery Hair Cloth, Nail, Comb, and Tooth Brushes, Pomatum Hair Oil, Hair Dye, Soaps, Tooth Paste and Powder, a great variety. For sale by
LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
14 Druggists and Chemists.

THE ANÆSTHETIC AGENT
(Chloroform,) as a substitute for Sulphuric Ether, in Surgery and Midwifery. Just received a fresh supply; for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
m5] Druggists and Chemists.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;
Drab D'Ette;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gold mixed Sattinetts,
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;
Marseilles Vesting;
White and plaid Linen Drill;
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;
Cravats and Stocks;
Carpeting, a good supply;
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Bleached and brown Shirting;
10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 white do do
Damask Table Covers;
30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;
Fullard do
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plain black do
Bombazine large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Ginghams, well assort'd;
do Lawns;
Colored Borages;
Black do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;
Silk Warp do
Borage Shawls;
do Scarfs;
Ladies Cravats;
Edgings and Insertings;
Fancy spring and summer prints;
Silk & Cotton Parasols;
Crape Lisse;
Colored Tarleton;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric do;
Bonnets, new style;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Wreaths and Flowers;
Muslin Skirts;
Black and colored silk Fringe;
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
do do silk do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;
Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-third's of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

To Planters!
THE subscribers have received a large stock of heavy Plantation Cloths, consisting in part of Linen Burlaps and heavy Russia Oznaburgs; striped and plain Cotton Oznaburgs; blue Denims and Drills; Columbian, Marlborough and Monterey stripes. Also, heavy English, French, and American Cottonades, which will be sold at a very small advance on New York cost.
M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

10 BALES Blue and White Spun Cotton.
[M31] HOLMES & HAWES.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!—25 barrels New York Whiskey, in store; 10 do Brandy; 5 do Gin; 5 do Rum. For sale by
a21 WM A GWYER.

MEAL,
100 Bushels; for sale at
[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]—An Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any other country, having sufficient capacity, according to law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartment allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck, or combings of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed that one door or window in such house may, at all times, be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers, or more, shall have two such house; and the stairs or ladder leading down to the aforesaid apartment shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope: *Provided, nevertheless*, Booby-hatches may be substituted for such houses in vessels having three permanent decks.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after-part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments; and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified; namely, if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall, each of them, be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for large or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet and six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction: *Provided*, That it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved, as provided in the seventh section of this act, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed, and held to be, a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid in this ratio for a greater or less number of passengers: *Provided, however*, And nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least fifteen pounds of good navy bread, ten pounds of rice, ten pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, ten pounds of peas and beans, thirty five pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, free of bone, all to be of good quality, and a sufficient supply of fuel for cooking; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality, and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and daily at least three quarts of water, and sufficient fuel for cooking; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions, fuel, and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessels shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States: *Provided, nevertheless*, And nothing herein contained shall prevent any passenger, with the consent of the captain, from furnishing for himself the articles of food herein specified; and, if put on board in good order, it shall fully satisfy the provisions of this act so far as regards food: *And provided further*, That any passenger may, also, with the consent of the captain, furnish for himself an equivalent for the articles of food required in other and different articles; and if, without waste or neglect on the part of the passenger, or inevitable accident, they prove insufficient, and the captain shall furnish comfortable food to such passengers during the residue of the voyage, this in regard to food shall also be a compliance with the terms of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the captain of any such vessel so employed is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline, and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end, he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartment occupied by such passengers to be kept, at all times, in a clean, healthy state, and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks, and all parts of said apartment, so that it can be thoroughly clensed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passageways, as prescribed in the first section of this act; or with the ventilators, as prescribed in the second section of this act; or with the cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the third section of this act; shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of two hundred dollars, for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to the provisions of each of said sections; and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the fifth section of this act; to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States, within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which it may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel, may be found.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs, at any port in the United States at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one of the inspectors of the customs for such port to examine such vessel, and to report in writing to such collector, whether the provisions of the first, second, third, and fifth sections of this act have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as conclusive evidence thereof.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be so amended that when the height or distance between the decks of the vessels referred to in the said section shall be less than six feet, and not less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger sixteen clear superficial feet on the deck, instead of fourteen, as prescribed in said section; and if the height or distance between the decks shall be less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger twenty-two clear superficial feet on the deck; and if the master of any such vessel shall take on board his vessel, in any port of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, with the intent specified in said first section of the act of eighteen hundred and forty-seven, or if the master of any such vessel shall take on board, at a foreign port, and bring within the jurisdiction of the United States, a greater number of passengers than is allowed by this section, said master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in the manner provided for the punishment of persons convicted of a violation of the act aforesaid; and in computing the number of passengers on board such vessels, all children under the age of one year, at the time of embarcation, shall be excluded from such computation.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect, in respect to such vessels sailing from ports in the United States, in thirty days from the time of its approval; and in respect to every such vessel sailing from ports in Europe, in sixty days after such approval; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe of this act, in such manner as he may deem proper.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels," approved March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, or any other act that limits the number of passengers to two for every five tons, is hereby repealed.

ROBT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, May 17, 1848.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]—An Act in amendment of an act, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of fraud on the revenues of the Post Office Department,'" passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rates of commissions, authorized to be paid to postmasters by the first section of said act, shall be allowed and paid to them, on the amount of postage received in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, instead of being allowed and paid on the amount received for a year, as was by mistake provided for in said act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all postmasters whose commissions have been diminished by their being allowed and paid on the amount of postage received in a year, instead of on the amount received in a quarter, shall be permitted to resettle and adjust their accounts according to the first section of this act, and shall be allowed and paid such sum as may be justly found their due on such resettlement of their accounts.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to employ, temporarily, such additional clerks as may be found necessary for the resettlement of the accounts of postmasters authorized by this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, to the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five in the morning, the commission on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter may be increased by the Postmaster General to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent.

Approved May 17, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]—An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the services which may be rendered after the passage of this act by the registers and receivers of the several land offices of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of the ninth section of the act of eleventh February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled, "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," they shall each be entitled to require from the holders of warrants issued under that act, for one hundred and sixty acres, the sum of fifty cents for each; and from the holders of warrants, issued under the same law, for forty acres, the sum of twenty-five cents for each, as full compensation for those services: *Provided*, That in all cases where the warrant is located by, and for the use of the volunteer or soldier to whom such warrant may have issued, for services rendered under the act aforesaid, no compensation shall be charged, either by the register or receiver, for making such location.

Approved May 17, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]—An act to authorize the issuing of a register to the brig Encarnacion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury a register to the brig Encarnacion, formerly a Danish vessel, but now owned by John B. Brown, Jedediah Jewett, and Mark P. Emory, of Portland, in the State of Maine, citizens of the United States, the said vessel having sustained great damage on a voyage from St. Thomas to Portland, and the aforesaid owners having caused the said vessel to be paired and refitted for sea at great expense: *Provided*, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs and refitting said vessel in the United States exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved May 17, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]—An act to provide additional examiners in the Patent Office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided in the second section of the act entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two principal examiners, and two assistant examiners, in addition to the number of examiners now employed in the Patent Office; and that hereafter each of the principal examiners employed in the Patent Office shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and each of the assistant examiners an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the power to extend patents, now vested in the board composed of the Secretary of State, Commissioner of Patents, and Solicitor of the Treasury, by the eighteenth section of the act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, respecting the Patent Office, shall hereafter be vested solely in the Commissioner of Patents; and when application is made to him for the extension of a patent according to said eighteenth section, and sixty day's notice given thereof, he shall refer the case to the principal examiner having charge of the class of inventions to which said case belongs, who shall make a full report to said Commissioner of the said case, and particularly whether the invention or improvement, secured in the patent, was new and patentable when patented; and thereupon the said Commissioner shall grant or refuse the extension of said patent, upon the same principles and rules that have governed said board; but no patent shall be extended for a longer term than seven years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Commissioner of Patents shall require a fee of one dollar for recording any assignment, grant, or conveyance, of the whole or any part of the interest in letters patent, or power of attorney, or license to make or use the things patented, when such instrument shall not exceed three hundred words; the sum of two dollars when it shall exceed three hundred and shall not exceed one thousand words; and the sum of three dollars when it shall exceed one thousand words; which fees shall in all cases be paid in advance.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in manner aforesaid two clerks, to be employed in copying and recording, and in other services in the Patent Office, who shall each be paid a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized to send by mail, free of postage, the annual reports of the Patent Office, in the same manner in which he is empowered to send letters and packages relating to the business of the Patent Office

Approved May 27, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]—An act extending privileges to American vessels engaged in a certain mentioned trade, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall hereafter be lawful for any steamship, or other vessel, on being duly registered in pursuance of the laws of the United States, to engage in trade between one port in the United States, and one or more ports within the same, with the privilege of touching at one or more foreign ports during the voyage, and land and take in thereat merchandise, passengers, and their baggage and letters and mails: *Provided*, That all such vessels shall be furnished by the collectors of the ports at which they shall take in their cargoes in the United States, with certified manifests setting forth the particulars of the cargoes, the marks, number of packages, by whom shipped, to whom consigned, at what port to be delivered; designating such goods as are entitled to drawback, or to the privilege of being placed in warehouse; and the masters of all such vessels shall, on their arrival at any port of the United States from any foreign port at which such vessel may have touched, as herein provided, conform to the laws providing for the delivery of manifests, of cargo, and passengers taken on board at such foreign port, and all other laws regulating the report and entry of vessels from foreign ports, and be subject to all the penalties therein prescribed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels and their cargoes, engaged in the trade referred to in this act, shall become subject to the provisions of existing collection and revenue laws on arrival in any port in the United States: *Provided*, That any foreign goods, wares, or merchandise, taken in at one port of the United States, to be conveyed in said vessels to any other port within the same, either under the provisions of the warehousing act of the sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or under the laws regulating the transportation coastwise of goods entitled to drawback, as well as any goods, wares, or merchandise not entitled to drawback, but on which the import duties chargeable by law shall have been duly paid, shall not become subject to any impost duty by reason of the vessel in which they may arrive having touched at a foreign port during the voyage, in pursuance of the privilege given in this act.

Approved May 27, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]—An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "relatives," as used in the ninth section of the act entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall be considered as extending to the brothers and sisters of those persons whose services, under that act, may have entitled them to the land therein provided: the order or priority of right, however, shall remain as declared in that act; and those failing, the right shall accrue, fourthly, to the brother or sister, or in equal proportions to the brothers and sisters of the deceased, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of the said act of eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall not be construed as forfeited by the privates and non-commissioned officers, who have been, or may be, promoted to the grade of commissioned officer during their service in Mexico, and who shall have subsequently fulfilled the condition of their engagements: *Provided*, Such promotion shall have been made subsequent to the original organization of the company, corps, or regiment to which such privates and non-commissioned officers may have belonged

Approved May 27, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]—An act for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Wisconsin did, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican, and said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Wisconsin be, and is hereby, admitted to be one of the United States of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, with the boundaries prescribed by the act of Congress, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assent of Congress is hereby given to the first, second, fourth, and fifth resolutions adopted by said convention, and appended to said constitution; and the acts of Congress, referred to in the said resolutions, are hereby amended, so that the lands granted by the provisions of the several acts referred to in the said first and fourth resolutions, and the proceeds of said lands, and the five per centum of the nett proceeds of the public lands therein mentioned, shall be held and disposed of by said State, in the manner and for the purposes recommended by said convention; and so that, also, the lands reserved to the United States by the provisions of the act entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin;" and, also, the even numbered sections reserved by the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river," shall be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption, as other public lands of the United States: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be entitled to a pre-emption by reason of the settlement and cultivation of any quarter section or other sub-division of said even numbered sections, which tract, before the commencement of such settlement, shall have been claimed by any other person cultivating and improving the same in good faith, and which shall have continued to be claimed, cultivated, and improved in like good faith by such person, his representatives or assigns, until the sale of said tract, and of which the said prior claim, cultivation, and improvement, the person so claiming pre-emption shall have had notice at the time of his entry and settlement; neither shall any pre-emption be allowed to any tract, to the injury of any person, or of the representatives or assigns of any person claiming and occupying the same or any part thereof in good faith, in his or her right, at the passage of this act, and owning valuable cultivation or improvements thereon, which cultivation or improvements shall have been assigned by the person so claiming pre-emption, or if commenced subsequently to the entry and settlement of such person, shall have been made with his consent or acquiescence. *And provided further*, That the liabilities incurred by the Territorial government of Wisconsin, under the act entitled "An act to grant a quantity or land to the Territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river," hereinbefore referred to, shall be paid and discharged by the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the purchase of any tract of the said even numbered sections mentioned in the preceding section, and sold since the reservation thereof, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioner of the General Land Office a certificate of the quantity of land so purchased, and of the amount of the excess paid therefor, over and above the value of said land, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; which certificate, to the amount of such excess, shall be receivable from the holder thereof or his assigns, in like manner as so much money, in payment of the public lands of the United States. That, in the event of the death of any such purchaser before the issuing of such certificate, the same shall be issued in favor of the lawful representatives of such purchaser.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the district court for the district of Wisconsin shall hold a term of said court in each and every year at the seat of government, to commence on the first Monday in July, and another term of said court in each year at Milwaukie, to commence on the first Monday of January. He shall also have power to hold special terms for the trial of causes, and for the determination of all suits or proceedings in said courts, at either of the aforesaid places, at his discretion, as the nature and the amount of the business may require. The said court shall be openeded at all times, for the purpose of hearing and deciding cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, so far as the same can be done without a jury. The records and papers of said court may be kept at either of the places herein designated for the holding of said court, as the judge in his discretion shall direct.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the district courts of the Territory of Wisconsin shall, before their term of office expires, certify under seal, and transmit to the clerk of said court, all records of all unsatisfied judgments and of suits pending in said courts respectively, attaching thereto all papers connected therewith in all cases arising under the laws or constitution of the United States, or to which the United States shall be a party; and they shall forward the same to the clerk of said district court of the State of Wisconsin, who shall enter the same in his docket, and the said district court shall proceed therein to final judgment and execution, as if such suits or proceedings had originally been brought in said court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the supreme court of the Territory of Wisconsin shall deliver over to the clerks of said district courts all records and papers in the office of the clerk of the said supreme court relating to proceeding in bankruptcy under the late bankrupt law of the United States. He shall also certify, under seal, and deliver to said clerk, all records of judgments and of proceedings in suits pending, and all papers connected therewith, in cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and until another census and apportionment shall be made, the State of Wisconsin shall be entitled to three representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Approved May 29, 1848.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.
ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.
Feb 11, 1848—[22-12m

FOR RENT.
THE HANOVER HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON
October 22, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.
Per Schr. L. P. Smith.
A BEAUTIFUL article of Infants' Caps for Summer. Childrens' Coburg Hats; Boys Pedal Caps; and a few Ladies' Riding Caps, a new pattern. Also a full assortment of Gents Summer Hats. For sale on the most reasonable terms. MYERS & BARNUM.

WHISKEY.
25 bbls N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by
m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NO

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 23, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

N. Hanover County Democratic Nominees for the Legislature of N. C.

SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON.

☞See fourth page for interesting articles.

☞Col. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor, meets Mr. Manly, the Federal candidate, at the following times and places:

Wilkesboro', Wilkes county,	Thursday, June	22.
Lenoir, Caldwell	do.	Saturday, "	24
Morganton, Burke	do.	Tuesday, "	27.
Marion, McDowell	do.	Thursday, "	29.
Burnsville, Yancy,	do.	Saturday, July	1.
Asheville, Buncombe,	do.	Tuesday, "	4.

☞An error occurred in the report of the proceedings of the County Convention, published in our last. N. N. Nixon, Esq., is there represented as being present in the Convention, when in point of fact he was at home at the time the Convention was in session, having been called there in consequence of sickness in his family. We think it due to Mr. Nixon to make this statement, as he was nominated by that body.

Availability and no Principles.—The Federal party of this country, in its unsuccessful struggles for power, has resorted, during the last half century, to many strange expedients, but to none more disgraceful to itself and insulting to the intelligent freemen of the United States, than that one which has resulted in the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. There is not a Whig, we mean a genuine Whig, who reads these remarks, but must, in his heart, concur with us. Let us examine only for a moment what claims the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention has upon the suffrages of the independent voters of the conntry, for the highest civil office in their gift. And in this connection, we may properly ask what evidence has Gen'l Taylor ever given to the people of America that he is in any wise qualified to perform the important and responsible duties of the Chief Executive of the Republic? And as a subordinate inquiry, we may ask the organs of North Carolina whiggery if they can adduce a single good and substantial reason why *they* call upon the *Whig* voters of the Old North State to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency?

In the first place, then, has General Taylor given the slightest evidence that he is qualified to fill the high position to which the Whig leaders, assembled in the Philadelphia Convention, have thought proper, so far as their voice goes, to call him? We answer, he has not; and call upon any one of the "organs" to deny our assertion, and produce the evidence of his fitness. Has Gen. Taylor, in the whole course of his life, ever filled any civil station of even the lowest grade? Has he ever been placed in those positions which would test his capacity for civil affairs? On the contrary, does he not himself, on more than one occasion, explicitly tell us that, inasmuch as his whole life has been spent in the active duties of the soldier's profession, and that, too, principally on the frontiers, where his opportunities of acquainting himself with the business of the statesman, or even of the politician, were of so limited a character that he could not muster up information enough even to form an opinion with regard to the great questions of domestic policy which have agitated the country for the past quarter of a century. What, let us ask, was the position which Gen. Taylor occupied before the American people up to the time when he was ordered to take command of the army of occupation, concentrated at Corpus Christi, for the protection of the Texan frontier? Was it not that occupied by every other officer of a like grade in the service? Was he any better, or indeed as well known, to the people of the United States, as other officers in the army of a like grade? He certainly was not. Who, let us ask of all our readers, had ever heard of Col. Taylor, anterior to the winter of 1845, when he was designated by the President to the command of the forces ordered to move to the protection of the frontier of the State of Texas? The question then recurs—what has Gen. Taylor since done that he should be elevated to the first civil station in the Republic—a station which requires an extensive and experienced acquaintance with the science of civil government? Why, simply, he has successfully lead the army of the republic against the Mexicans; or, to sum up in a few words alike his claims upon the American people as a candidate for the Presidency, and his qualifications for that office, should he be elected, he has whipped the Mexicans at Palo Alto, stormed Monterey, and fought the battle of Buena Vista. This comprises both his claims and his qualifications. We defy his most ardent supporters to present any other. But if the Whigs found it necessary to bring out as a candidate for the Presidency a man whose sword is yet reeking from the bloody scenes of the battle-field, let us ask them why have they passed over the claims of Gen Scott?—Will not his campaign in the valley of Mexico far outshine on the page of history the achievements of the campaign of the Rio Grande? Most assuredly; and no Taylor man can gainsay it. As a mere military leader, Gen. Scott stands far above Gen. Taylor; and certainly his capacity for civil business, although not great, it must be confessed, is far superior to that of Gen. Taylor, inasmuch as the "Hero of Monterey," so far as the world is informed, possesses not one particle. Why, then, it may be asked, did the Whigs not nominate Gen. Scott? Simply and solely because he is known to the world as a staunch Whig; identified with all the issues and measures of that party, and *therefore* could not be elected. Because the Whig party, or rather its leaders, know full well that no man who is known to the *voters* of the country as an out-and-out Whig, can be elected to the Presidency. This is the true secret why Gen. Taylor, who, according to his own shewing, has no capacity for civil station, has been selected as the candidate of the Federal party; and this brings us to our second inquiry, viz.—Can the organs of North Carolina Whiggery adduce one good substantial reason why the Whigs, as Whigs, should support Gen. Taylor as *their* candidate for the Presidency?—We will in part answer this question, by quoting from a call for a meeting of the Whigs of Boston, to take steps against the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Philadelphia Convention. This call emanates from Whigs, and is addressed to Whigs. It says:

"He is not a Whig, when tried by the standard of *our party organization*. He has never voted for a Whig candidate, has declared that the party must not look to him as an exponent of its principles, that he would accept the nomination of the Democratic party, and that he would not submit his claims to the decision of the Whigs, acting through their regularly constituted Convention.

"He is not a Whig, if judged by the *opinions* he entertains upon questions of public policy. Upon the great questions of Currency and Finance, of Internal Improvements, of Protection to American Industry, so far from agreeing with the Whigs, he has distinctly avowed that he has formed no opinion at all."

Will any of the Whig papers of North Carolina dare to contravert or deny the *truth* of what is here set forth by their brethren in Boston? We shall see. What we would like to ask those who now support Gen. Taylor is, what are his views on any of the great questions which agitate the public mind. We call upon the Whig papers of North Carolina to come out boldly and frankly, and admit that they advocate the claims of a man for the Presidency who has no political principles—at least none that he will avow—or, in default of this, to state what are the principles of their candidate. Who amongst the Whigs can even, up to this day, when he is actually their candidate, tell us in what particular Gen. Taylor agrees with the Whig party? Will any Whig paper in North Carolina answer this question? The Whigs of North Carolina used to be High Tariff men, Anti-Independent Treasury men, Distributionists, Internal Improvement men, and United States Bank men. Does General Taylor agree with them on any one of these measures? And if he does, where is the evidence? Has he not said that he would accept a nomination at the hands of a Democratic Convention? And that he would not consent to run as the candidate of the Whig party, as a party? Most certainly he has. We again ask what reason can the Whig organs of North Carolina urge for the support of Gen'l Taylor, on the score of his being a Whig?

These are interesting questions upon which the people of North Carolina have a right to be informed. Every reflecting man must see their weight. As the campaign progresses, we shall recur to this matter, and, if *possible*, obtain some satisfactory information from our Whig cotemporaries.

☞The following will shew our readers that the Clay whigs of New York do not receive so cordially as might be, the nomination of Taylor. Our federal friends have been chuckling a good deal over the division in the democratic ranks in the Empire State. They can now employ themselves in contemplating a similar state of things with their own harmonious whiggery. They need not calculate so certainly upon the State of New York. The chances now are that she will cast her 36 votes for Cass and Butler. We clip this from the *Baltimore Sun:*

Taylor in New-York.—Rumors have been afloat, for some days, that a portion at least of the Whigs of New York were dissatisfied with the nomination of General Taylor, and had even gone so far as to talk of nominating Henry Clay, and John Van Buren as Vice President. What truth there may be in the latter we do not know, but the existence of a mysterious breach in the party would seem to be proved, by the following ominous announcement in Tuesday's Tribune:

The City Ratification Meeting, which had been called for to-morrow evening by a sub-committee of arrangements in pursuance of a resolution of the Whig General Committee passed some time since, was last evening *postponed* by a very decided vote of the general committee, and of course will not take place to-morrow evening, as had been advertised. We believe the prevailing sentiment of the committee to be that it will be time enough to hold the proposed meeting when Gen. Taylor shall have accepted the nomination as a Whig and consented to run as a Whig candidate.

The Secret Sessions.—There was a certain Convention which assembled a great many years ago in a certain city named Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, which had for its object the plotting and devising schemes for the purpose of thwarting the government of the United States in the war which she was then waging with England. The actors in, and the proceedings of, that Convention, have since become loathsome in the estimation of the people of America. Well, this same Hartford Convention resorted to secret sessions, where no one was admitted but the members. What was done and said in these secret sessions, for the most part remains a sealed book to the world to this day; but it is generally believed that rank foul treason was broached and discussed in these secret conclaves. A certain other Convention assembled in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month, and that other Convention resorted to secret sessions. Now we do not pretend to say that the Philadelphia Convention, in *its* secret sessions, discussed the same kind of topics; but we do mean to say that things were done and said there which the leaders of Whiggery would not like to have made known to the people of the country, else why did they resort to these secret sessions. Our cotemporary of the Observer was a member of the Whig Convention, and doubtless can inform his readers upon this interesting point, if he is so inclined. We are sure the people, even the Whig people, would much like to get a peep behind the curtain. We feel certain that some rich scenes were enacted in these secret sessions, and it is a pity that the world should not be made acquainted with them. Wonder if it was not proposed to erect a platform of principles on which the Whig party might stand during the present campaign, and if this proposition was not rejected upon the ground that the party had no principles out of which to construct such a platform!

☞Major Graham (who first carried the treaty out to Mexico,) has arrived in Washington City, but has not brought the ratified treaty with him. Mr. Sevier, who it is expected will arrive in Washington in a few days, will bring on the Treaty.

☞Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. A. W. Venable for a copy of Hon David S. Kaufman's speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 5th inst.

Free Suffrage.—Upon this subject, up to this time, we have not made any remarks; not because we do not believe in the propriety and the justice of the change in the elective franchise, proposed by the Democratic candidate for Governor, but simply because we knew we had time enough on hand, and because we desired to deliberate on the question before giving our views to the public. We have done so, and now give it as our opinion that the property qualification required to entitle a man to vote for a Senator in the Legislature of North Carolina, should be done away with. That feature in our State constitution, is at war with the spirit of our institutions, and with the spirit of the age in which we live. There are only three States in the Union, so far as we are now informed, that retain this relic of British rule. Twenty-seven out of the thirty States that compose the confederation, require no property qualification to entitle a man to vote for legislators of either branch, and why should North Carolina retain this feature? And particularly, why should the Whig party, as a party, oppose the change? Why should not every free man in North Carolina, who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and who pays his public dues, be eligible to vote for a Senator to the State Legislature? There is no good substantial reason that we know of. On the other hand there are reasons innumerable and unanswerable, why he should have the right. Simply because one man may own 50 acres of land, or have a freehold interest therein, he can vote for one branch of the Legislature, whilst all others, no matter how intelligent and worthy as citizens they may be, are debarred this privilege! Is this in accordance with the genius of our institutions, or with the enlightened sentiments of this age of progress. It is natural, however, that the Whigs should oppose this change. They have no confidence in the intelligence of the masses, and are therefore opposed to extending to them the right of free suffrage. We go for every man in North Carolina, (of course we mean every white man,) who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and who has paid up his public dues, having the right to vote for both branches of the Legislature. This we hold to be true Democracy, and as surely as we pen these lines, the time is not distant when the change must and will be made. Let any republican reflect upon this matter, and he must see that it is singular that one man in this age and this country, where we are all free and equal, should enjoy privileges beyond those enjoyed by his fellow man. In future numbers of this paper, we shall discuss this matter more fully.

☞The *Fayetteville Observer* of Wednesday last, says that it has answered the *Journal*,—that is, that it has proved Gen. Cass to be both a "Wilmot Proviso" man, and a "Black Cockade Federalist." It has done neither, and we defy it to do either. That paper of June 6th, asserted that General Cass voted in the Senate of the U. S for the Wilmot Proviso. We denied the assertion, in our paper of the 9th, and called upon the *Observer* for the proof. The *Observer* has failed to give the proof. We now again call upon the *Observer*—purporting, as it does, to be a high-minded, honorable journal—to either sustain the assertion by proof, or to come out and retract the slander. Will the *Observer* do either? We shall see. The *Observer* endeavors to bolster up the stale slander that General Cass, in early life, was a Black Cockade Federalist, by two quotations, one from Niles' Register of 1834, and the other from a little bitter Whig partizan paper, published in Zanesville, Ohio. In the first place, we have not Niles' Register before us,—indeed we do not know that there is a copy of that work in the town of Wilmington—and therefore cannot say, from the extract quoted by the *Observer*, whether it is from an editorial, a speech, or a communication. Will the *Observer* be kind enough—as he has a copy of Niles' Register before him—to inform us who is the author of the paragraph quoted, and in what connection it appears. Is it not the assertion of a partizan—unsustained by proof—worth about as much as one of the *Observer's* own assertions, which we have shewn would not be of much weight, (vide the *Observer's* assertion that Cass voted for the Wilmot Proviso) As to the paragraph from the *Zanesville Courier*, we would simply refer the *Observer* to an article on the fourth page of this paper for its refutation—There, it will be seen that the *Courier* admits the charge—so far as it relates to Ohio—to be false; but that Gen. Cass was a Federalist whilst he lived in the State of Delaware, and before he removed to Ohio. As to the charge that Gen. Cass wore a Black Cockade, whilst a mere boy—at most 16 or 17 years old—whilst in Wilmington, Delaware, with his father, who lived and died a federalist, it is merely ridiculous. We say with the *Union*, even supposing it to be true, which we deny and challenge the proof, that *half a century* ago, Gen. Cass, when a mere boy of 16 or 17 years old, wore the "Black Cockade," would it not be both ridiculous and little to bring it up against him now, after having been identified with the Republican party for upwards of forty years?

Again: we are not mistaken in saying that the chief opposition to Gen. Cass on the part of the "Barnburners" of New-York, is on account of his being opposed to the Wilmot Proviso; and surely the *Observer* cannot but *know* this himself. We might make quotation after quotation from the leading papers of the Barnburners to prove this, but it would be unnecessary. The *New York Globe* denounces Gen. Cass as the most objectionable man that the convention could have offered to the Barnburners, *particularly* on account of his opposition to the "free territory" doctrine.

But the *Observer* says that Millard Fillmore is not an abolitionist. The *Observer* has quoted the *Zanesville Courier* to prove that Gen'l Cass was a Black Cockade Federalist in "early life," and of course cannot object to our quoting a much abler, and much better known paper to shew that Fillmore is an abolitionist. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in an article commenting on the nomination of the Philadelphia Federal Convention, has the following paragraph, which says as plain as language can say, that Fillmore is an abolitionist. Speaking of the nominees—Taylor and Fillmore—that paper says:

"Such is the yoke joined together by the Southern Federal majority in the Federal Convention. The materials are now more repulsive and antagonist than were the opposition candidates for President and Vice President in 1844. A hero and an opponent of a just war; an alleged friend and an open foe of Jackson; *an opponent and a friend of the Wilmot Proviso;* a friend and an opponent of slavery; a slave-holder and *an abolitionist*—such are a few of the contrasts furnished in these extraordinary nomina ions."

The Loan Taken.—Our readers are aware that the Secretary had advertised for a loan of 16 millions of Dollars, at 6 per cent interest. This loan, of course, is made simply and solely on the faith of the U. S. Government. There is no man in the country who will not rejoice that the credit of our Government now stands higher than at any anterior period in our history. The "Bids" were opened on Saturday last. The *Washington Union* of Sunday morning gives the result. "The sealed proposals," says the *Union*, "for the loan of Sixteen Millions of Dollars, were opened yesterday, at 3 o'clock, by Mr. Young, the able and worthy chief clerk of the Treasury, in the presence of the Secretary, of the heads of bureaus, of the principal bidders, and spectators, in the large entrance hall of the Treasury Department. The time taken up in opening and arranging the bids was more than two hours.—The total amount bid was $30,333,140, nearly every dollar at a premium. The whole loan was bid for in the name of "Corcoran & Riggs, for themselves, Baring Brothers & Co, of London, and others," at a premium of $3 2-100, the premium offered by them above par amounting to $483,200. They were the highest bidders for about $14,000,000; the remaining $2,000,000 bringing a premium ranging from 3 3-100 to 4 5 100. The total premium realized is about half a million of dollars. When we compare this result with the *loss* of forty-six millions of dollars by discounts on the government loans during the war of 1812, as shown by the Committee of Ways and Means in their report to Congress of 1830, and the sale of one and three-quarter millions of dollars of our United States six per cent. twenty years stock at a loss, by discount, of 2¼ per cent. as late as 1812, in time of profound peace, the premium of half a million of dollars realized on the present loan must be a subject of universal congratulation by men *of all parties* throughout the country.

"We perceive, besides their numerous other correspondents and customers, that Baring Brothers & Co., of London, and others, are associated with Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs in their bid. So far as the loan is thus taken on foreign account, it would of course tend to change the current of specie, and to cause a reflux of gold and silver to the country. Mr. Secretary Walker is most fortunate in having, by a postponement of seventeen days, succeeded in fixing the day for opening the bids for the loan so as to have here and in the north, in time before the bids were opened, the official news of the ratification of the treaty of peace by Mexico, which must have greatly increased the premium. With the peace now comes the end of loans; and the business of commencing to pay them off must soon follow.

☞In the Union of Friday, we find a long treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the Republics of New Grenada and the United States some months since, and just ratified by the Senate. This treaty secures to the United States the right of way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Panama. But as we will publish this treaty shortly in the Journal, we will defer our remarks 'till then.

More Truth than Poetry.—The other evening, when passing home from our office, we stopped at the store door of one of our merchants, when the following dialogue ensued:—"How is trade?" we asked of the merchant. "Extremely dull; nothing doing," was the reply. "What's the cause?" we asked. "Why money's so scarce that people can neither buy nor pay up for what they have already bought." "What is the cause of the extreme scarcity of money?" was our next query. "Well," replied the merchant, "I don't pretend to be much of a financier, but experience has taught me one thing, and that is, money is always extremely scarce, and times particularly hard, immediately before a Presidential election. *We* cannot say from *long* experience whether this remark is correct, but there are many of our readers who can, on reviewing the past, judge of its truthfulness for themselves.

Harmonious Whiggery.—The New York Herald of Saturday has a long report of a meeting called by the delegates from that city to the Philadelphia Whig Convention. Some two or three thousand persons were present. It is represented by the press as one of the most boisterous assemblages ever congregated together. Speeches were made for and against the nomination of Gen. Taylor. All was confusion. The Clay men seemed to be in the majority. Twice a motion was made and put to the meeting by the Chair, to the effect that Henry Clay be declared the candidate of the Whigs of New York City, and each time the shouting for Taylor and Clay was so mixed up that the Chairman could not decide whether the motion was carried or not. Finally the meeting broke up in a row—the platform was torn down, and then the Clay men took possession on their own hook. Thus goes Whiggery in New York.

Fish or Flesh.—Some of the Whigs are beginning to evince fears that Gen'l Taylor, if elected, might turn out another John Tyler. The straight laced of the faithful, who think that a candidate for office should have some sort of principles, want something more from Gen. Taylor than has yet appeared. The following, delivered by a Whig orator at a Clay supper in New York, expresses this feeling with some wit and point:

"We desire to know whether a man is fish, flesh, or fowl, [good, good;] we desire to know whether a man is cheese or chalk. [laughter;] and if we sit down at a table, and a rabit is put before us, if we eat of it, we don't want to find afterwards that we have to digest a cat. [Uproarous applause.]

☞Well, indeed, does Horace Greely, the Editor of the New York Tribune, one of the leading whig papers of New York, observe that the Philadelphia Convention was a "great national slaughter house." There was slaughtered, without a single qualm of conscience, all that belonged to the whig party—its great leader, its principles, and even its very name; for now it is rapidly acquiring the new name of the "availability" party. We ask, where now, since the adjournment of that "slaughter house" Convention, is the whig party of 1844 to be found? Echo answers where!

☞Mr. Peoples, the proprietor of the American Star, in the city of Mexico, is getting up a force to go and aid the whites in Yucatan against the Indians. He has met with great success among the American troops, who will now soon be discharged. Already his list numbers over five hundred.

Gen. Taylor and Free Territory.—For the benefit of our Whig friends in North Carolina, we clip from the *Boston Atlas*, the organ of Massachusetts whiggery, the following statement. We do not know, of course, whether it is certainly true, but presume so, as it comes from such a respectable whig source. We turn it over to our whig cotemporaries. If it be true, then indeed the South would be placed in the event of Gen'l Taylor's election, in an unfortunate situation. The *Atlas* makes the following announcement:

"Col. Johnson, of Upper Piqua, Ohio, who was selected by the whigs of Miami, as their delegate to the Convention—a staunch, undoubted whig—who has, in a long life devoted to the cause, done it great service—a delegate to Harrisburg in 1839, and to Baltimore in 1841, and who has known Gen'l Taylor long and intimately, writes, in a letter before us, that he is all that we could desire upon this very point. He writes that he has heard him declare, with much force, that he regarded slavery as a great evil to the country, and expressed a strong hope that the time might arrive when we could get rid of it altogether; and Col. Johnson declares his firmest conviction that Gen'l Taylor 'is the last man to countenance its being extended to any new territory that may be brought into the Union.'"

Florida.—Some of the whig cipherers have been setting down Florida as certain for the whigs, on the ground that she would not go for Cass. This, because her delegation at the Baltimore Convention, refused on the final ballot to go for Cass. The following will shew that their ciphering has been rather premature. The *Floridian*, the leading democratic paper of the State, goes the whole figure. We quote from that paper of the 10th inst., the following resolutions of the Central Committee:

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Florida Democratic State Central Committee.

Resolved, That the Resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic Convention at Baltimore, embody the same principles contained in the Democratic resolutions of 1844, and deserve in like manner, the full, free, cordial, active, zealous and continuous support of the Democratic party of this State.

Resolved, That the nominations of Lewis Cass for President, and William O. Butler, for Vice President, meet our unqualified approbation—and that so long as these distinguished nominees stand upon the elevated platform of the Baltimore resolutions, we will cordially support them, and earnestly recommend them to the people.

JOHN P. DUVAL, Chairman.

Cheering.—The prospect of the democratic party is becoming every moment brighter as the campaign opens. Our divisions where they did exist, are healing up; and we, for one, think that before the first Thursday in next November, the democracy of the *whole* Union will present an undivided front to the enemy. We clip the following cheering paragraph from the *Boston Post*, the ablest paper in New England:

"*Every democratic paper in New England has responded favorably to the proceedings of the convention;* they have all expressed themselves gratified with the nominations made, and proclaimed their determination to advocate the election of Cass and Butler with all their power.—Here is an evidence of zeal and cordiality never surpassed by the press of our party in New England; and the same may be said of the press throughout the country, with a few exceptions, principally in New York. The bitterness of whigery and the malice of treachery cannot defeat our ticket; the democracy of the nation will do its work nobly, triumphantly, in November."

Georgia.—We are glad to find that the democracy of Georgia, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of Mr. Foreman, are nobly responding to the nomination of Cass and Butler. In the *Macon Telegraph* of the 13th, we find the proceedings of a ratification meeting, at which ex-Senator Colquitt addressed the audience. The *Telegraph* says that Mr Colquitt spoke with fervor and enthusiasm of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

South Carolina.—In the Charleston Mercury of Monday last, we find a communication which urges upon the Democracy of that State to cast their votes for Gen. Cass, inasmuch as upon the slavery question he is safer than Gen. Taylor, the latter having given no indication how he is on the subject of slavery in the Territories. On the other hand, we find an editorial in the same paper which urges upon the people of South Carolina to wait for further "developments" before making up their minds how the State will vote. South Carolina will vote for Cass. Mark the prediction.

☞The *Fayetteville Observer* is very particular about the opinions of the candidate which the vile Loco Focos have just put forward for the Presidency. Now we would like to know of the Observer what the opinion of his candidate is on *any* question now before the American people. We mean outside of the Observer's own assertion.

☞Well, it is really amusing to find the Fayetteville Observer quoting the disaffected Democratic papers of New York, to shew how strong the Whig nominations are in that State. Why didn't the Observer quote from the Tribune, a leading *Whig* paper? Because that paper has not yet made up its mind to go for Taylor. Why did not the Observer, in giving the "prospects," let his readers know something about the ratification meeting which was attempted to be gotten up in the Park, but which the Clay men broke up in a row? That would have given the Observer's readers a better idea "as to what may be expected in New York," than quotations from the "Loco Foco" papers.

A Pretty Fix.—At the great Federal Convention where Gen'l Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, announced authoritatively on behalf of Gen'l Taylor, that he would abide by the decision of the Convention, and would not run as an independent candidate against the nominee, if not nominated himself. This certainly struck every one as a singularly inconsistent declaration on the part of the old hero who had declared in his letter of the 20th April, that he would not withdraw his name from the canvass, no matter who might be the nominee of the Convention. So think the Taylor men of Maryland. The Taylor Electors and Committee have published a card in the Baltimore papers, in which they declare that Judge Saunders must have made a mistake—that they will take the earliest means of relieving Gen'l Taylor from the predicament in which he is thus placed—and that they will announce the result to the public. Go it.

West Point.—At the examination of the Cadets at West Point on Thursday last, we learn from the Baltimore Sun that the highest order of discipline, police, and general management was exhibited. There are 42 graduates, amongst them James Holmes of this place.

☞Believing that our readers take a deep and lively interest in all that touches the intellectual improvement of the youth of the State, we give below an account of the Commencement of Wake Forest College, which we find in the *Raleigh Register*. We are glad to learn from a young gentleman, one of the members of the institution, that the prospects of this seminary are brightening every day under the auspices of its present distinguished head—Rev Dr. Hooper:

Wake Forest College.—The annual Commencement of this Institution came off on Thursday last, and was attended as usual, by a large concourse of persons. The literary performances of the occasion, were of quite an interesting character, and reflected much credit on Students and Professor, both from the matter and manner of their execution. The following was the scheme of Exercises:

1. Prayer by the President.

ORATIONS BY SELECT SPEAKERS.

2. Benjamin W. Justice, Wake County. Clay on Abolition Petitions.
3. James B. Jordan, Wake County. Thompson on the French Revolution.
4. Kimbrough Thompson, Surry County. Pulpit Eloquence.
5. David R. Wallace, Pitt County. English Justice, by Rev. Sidney Smith.
6. James C. Bumpass, Person County. Everett on the General Diffusion of Knowledge.
7. William J. Houston, Duplin County. Gorman on the French Revolution.
8. Joseph W. Sessoms, Bertie County. The Utilitaria System. by Legare.

GRADUATING CLASS.

8. William E. Poole, Murfreesboro'. On the use and abuse of the Imagination.
10. Frederick B. Bayne, Wake County. On the mischievous effects of the cheap Literature of the age.
11. W. T. Walters, Pittsylvania, Va. The progress of Liberty dependant on the progress of intelligence.
12. Degrees conferred.
13. Address by the President.
14. Prayer.

The Address by the President was a most excellent production, replete with learned research, pervaded by a tone of strong and deep piety, and especially appropriate to an occasion of such a nature.

The Annual Oration before the two Societies by Perrin Busbee, Esq., of this City, tended to increase the reputation, which that gentleman already enjoys as an able and accomplished writer. Denouncing the perversions and abuses, and satirizing the follies of the age, the entire effort afforded an agreeable mixture of good sense, pleasing humor, and correct sentiment.

The Trustees, we are glad to learn, anticipate a prosperous opening of the next Session, under the effective supervision of President Hooper.

Terrible Fire in Norfolk, Va.—We are really pained to find in the *Argus* of Friday last, the account of a most dreadful and destructive fire which occurred in the City of Norfolk, on the night of Wednesday, the 4th inst. The loss in real and personal estate is estimated at $200,000. We are glad to learn from the same source, that most of the sufferers were pretty well insured. It is the most destructive fire that has ever visited the City of Norfolk.

New Foreign Ministers.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, the President nominated to the Senate the Hon. Isaac Toucy, of Connecticut, late Governor of that State, to be Attorney General of the United States, in place of the Hon. Nathan Clifford, resigned. On the same day, the President nominated Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, to be Minister to Russia, in place of Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, recalled at his own request. Both these nominations have been confirmed by the Senate, and both accepted. Mr. Bagby has resigned his seat in the Senate.

Calvin M. Ingersoll has also been nominated to be Secretary of Legation to the Russian mission.

☞On last week, Mr. Crittenden resigned his seat as a Senator in Congress, and received a complimentary dinner from his friends both in and out of Congress. He has gone home to Kentucky, where he is the Whig candidate for Governor, to enter on the canvass, we presume.

☞The *Union* of Friday last says, that the Secretary of War left Washington on the day previous for Frederick, having been summoned there as a witness before the Court of Inquiry.

Court of Inquiry.—The Court of Inquiry has got through at last with all the testimony in the case of Gen. Pillow, and on Thursday, the 15th, adjourned, to meet on Wednesday, the 21st, when Gen'l Scott would sum up the evidence for the prosecution, and Gen'l Pillow would be heard in defence. The whole proceedings will then be made up and sent to the President for his inspection and final disposition.

Declined.—We are really glad to see that Col. R. M. Johnson has declined a poll in Kentucky for Governor.

☞Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the Gulf Squadron.

Wisconsin.—J. P. Walker and Henry Dodge, have been chosen United States Senators from the new State of Wisconsin.

☞Should the election of President of the United Stntes unfortunately go into the House of Representatives—a thing of which we have no idea—that body will be found to stand thus, by States, viz: 15 democratic; 12 whig, and 3 tied.

Second District.—In the Tarboro' Press, of Saturday last, we find the proceedings of the Democratic Electoral Convention for the 2d District, which assembled in Greenville, Pitt County, on the 8th instant. From them we learn that Col. Asa Biggs, of Martin County, was unanimously chosen by that Convention as Democratic Elector for the 2d District. A better selection could not have been made.

Rowan.—The Democracy of Rowan have brought out as their candidates for the Legislature, in the Commons, John W. Ellis and David Barringer. Mr. — Phelps, of Davie, is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Senatorial District composed of Rowan and Davie. John A. Lellington, of Mocksville, is the Whig candidate in the same district.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 19th, says that the Adjutant General will recommend the retention of five of the ten new regiments now in the service. We think this very probable, and that Congress will retain them too. The U. S. frontier is now much enlarged, and the force to protect it must be increased.

Look out, Apothecaries.—On last week, in New York, an Apothecary by the name of Brayton was convicted of manslaughter for selling a dose of laudanum, through carelessness, for a dose of tincture of rhubarb, by which carelessness an old lady came to her death.

Foreign.—The Cunard Steamer America arrived at Boston on the 14th instant, having left Liverpool on the 3d, thus making the passage in the unprecedentedly short time of ten days and a half. Our limits will not permit us to give the news in detail. We will endeavor to give its leading features

France, at last dates, remained quiet, and all things were going on as well as could be anticipated under the sudden transition from monarchy to republicanism. The Committee set apart for that purpose, were hard at work framing a constitution. Some disturbances were constantly occurring in Paris, but the government invariably puts them down. From present appearances, France will peaceably and successfully work out her regeneration.

England is still disturbed by the movements of the Chartists; but confidence in the ability of the government to maintain its authority is such that the public securities are not affected by these outbreaks.

Ireland has been the scene of one of the most singular spectacles witnessed in the 19th century. Mr. Mitchell, the Editor of the *United Irishman* newspaper, has been apprehended under the new *sedition* law—tried for and convicted of felony, and sentenced to 14 years transportation beyond the seas—and the sentence has been actually carried into effect. This event has created the most profound sensation throughout all Ireland. What strikes us, however, as strange, is that the Irish people permitted Mr. Mitchell to be carried on board the convict ship without striking a blow for his rescue. It is charged that the jury was packed by government—that otherwise he could not have been convicted. At present Ireland is one universal commotion. God knows where the present struggle may end. *We* hope in the liberation of Ireland.

On the Continent, matters wear about the same aspect as at last advices. There all is still doubt and uncertainty, and no one knows at what moment the whole of Europe may be involved in one universal scene of bloodshed and carnage. One thing, however, is very certain; the great principle of freedom is every moment gaining ground, and must and will finally triumph

☞For the especial benefit of our friend of the Observer, we publish the following, from the Lafayette (Indiana) Journal (whig) of the 10th inst. The Observer will see that New York is not the only place where there is a little grumbling:—

"Hung be the Heavens in Black!"

Gen. Taylor is nominated for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice President

We are indebted to Brother Bausman for a slip from the office of the "Whig Tomahawk," containing the result of the *first*, *second*, and *fourth* ballotings for President by the Whig National Convention. It will be seen that the first ballot was a little different from what it was reported in our *extra* of yesterday.

The nomination of Gen. Taylor is a disgrace to the Convention, and an insult to the intelligence and virtue of the American people.

Mr. Fillmore is a good man, and would have been a thousand times better selection for President than Gen. Taylor.

The whig party is basely betrayed—aye, sold to the southern slavedriver; and it remains to be seen how far the FREEMEN OF THE NORTH will ratify the bargain.

For ourself, "*sink or swim, live or die*," WE ARE AGAINST THE NOMINATION MIGHT AND MAIN, HEART AND SOUL.

☞The Supreme Court assembled at Raleigh on the 13th instant.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice law in the County Courts of the State:

A. P. Yancey, Hertford County; George V. Strong, Sampson County; Solomon J. Faison, Sampson County; William F Carter, Mocksville; George W. Brooks, Stokes; William McNeill, Robeson; Guion Scott, Newbern; Edward H Hicks, Oxford; James S. Amis, Granville; Elias C Hines, Raleigh.

And the following in the Superior Courts:

John A. Warrock, Elizabeth City; Josiah Johnson, Clinton; Edw'd Cantwell, Wilmington; William Hill, Wilmington; Adam Empie, Jr., Wilmington; Matt. W. Ransom, Warren; Sion H. Rogers, Raleigh; J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro'.

From the Charleston Courier of Monday last.
[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Our New Orleans Telegraphic Agent has commenced forwarding us despatches from that quarter, and yesterday we received a communication from him, dated on the 14th inst., announcing later intelligence from Mexico and Havana.

The brig *Helen* arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday last, bringing intelligence from Mexico to the 7th instant.

The proceedings of the Mexican Congress at Queretaro were of an interesting character.

The American Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, had been handsomely entertained by the Mexicans, and every hospitality extended to them. The first named gentleman was sick at the last accounts

The most active arrangements were in progress for the final withdrawal of the American forces.

☞We clip the following article from the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* of the 14th instant, and think that it is worthy a perusal by the candid of all parties:

Gen. Taylor and Washington.—Give due credit to the living, but O, shame not the memory of the dead. Say Gen. Taylor is a good soldier, a great soldier if you please; so he is—foul fall the tongue that would detract from his well-won reputation on the battle-field; he is a soldier—BUT NOTHING ELSE. A man whose business is war, and who knows his business well, as certainly he should, having spent his life at it. But to institute a comparison between the sainted name of Washington and that of a *mere* soldier, seems to us little short of profanity. And more especially does it seem so when emanating from a party which has denounced the war as infamous, unholy, unrighteous, a war of aggression and plunder.

Just think of it a little, ye who have denounced this war in such unmeasured terms, as a piratical assault upon the firesides and temples of the unoffending Mexicans, ere ye compare the popular leader of this plunder to him whose aspirations were all for his God and his country—who was foremost in the noblest cause that ever nerved the arm of freemen, and who led the country forth to a consummation that has served as a beacon to future ages and is even now giving freedom to the whole world.

It should be borne in mind that the military genius of Washington formed in fact the smallest part of his matchless character. He was not simply the Chief who led the armies of the revolution—but the statesman who, in a measure, created them. His was the master-mind that by its own unshaken firmness, held together the various discordant elements, that must ever enter into the composition of a revolutionary Government, and more than all, one engaged in a new, and till then untried experiment. He was eminently the statesman of the Revolution, even more so than its soldier; and speaking according to the calculations of human reason, it is difficult to perceive what might have been the disastrous result, had it been otherwise. And it is to him that our Whig friends would compare a soldier who has lived till the age of 60 without feeling sufficient interest in public matters ever to vote for President! or even thinking worth his while to make himself acquainted sufficiently with the policy of the country to know what his own opinions were.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILMINGTON, June 16, 1848.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq—

Sir: The undersigned were appointed a Committee on behalf of the Democratic County Convention, composed of Delegates from the various Election Precincts of New-Hanover County, which assembled in this place on Tuesday, the 14th *inst*, to inform you of your nomination by that body, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina, and to request your acceptance of the same. In the performance of this, to us, pleasing duty, permit us to add to the wishes of the Convention which we represent, our own individual desire that you will accept the nomination which has been tendered to you with such unanimity.

We remain, sir, your ob't serv'ts,

MILES COSTIN,
DAVID S. SANDERS,
G. J. MOORE.

PORTER'S NECK, June 21st, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 16th instant has been received, informing me that at a Convention of delegates from all the different election precincts in New Hanover County, held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening of Court week, I was nominated as a candidate to represent the County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina

While I have at all times appreciated the kind intentions of my friends, and the abiding confidence of my fellow-citizens, I have ever strove to avoid engaging in anything like public life, it being so little congenial to my feelings, preferring the quietude of home and my family, and knowing there were others better qualified than myself; yet, although I would much prefer this mark of distinction to have fallen upon some other individual, I cannot deem myself at liberty to shrink from a call from a large and respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens as that which you represent. I must, therefore, consent to waive all personal objections, make a sacrifice of my own private feelings, and yield to the will of my fellow-citizens: and should I receive a majority of the free suffiages—sensible of the fearful responsibility that would rest upon me in the discharge of the trust committed to my care—my best efforts will be exerted in support of the long established principles of Democracy.

With considerations of high respect, I am your friend and obedient servant,

N. N. NIXON.

Messrs Miles Costin, David S. Sanders, G. J. Moore, Committee.

[Similar letters were addressed to Messrs. REID and WILLIAMS, which we do not think necessary to publish, as doing so would occupy space in useless repetition.]—ED. JOUR.

ROCKY POINT, June 18, 1848.

GENTLEMEN—On Yesterday I received your note of the 16th inst, in which you as a Committee appointed by the late Democratic County Convention, inform me that I have been nominated by that body as the candidate of the Democracy of New-Hanover county for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina; and in which, at the same time you, as well in your capacity as a Committee, as individuals request my acceptance of the nomination. I assure you, gentlemen, that the confidence thus exhibited towards me by the Democracy of New-Hanover County, merited, as it is on my part, is indeed grateful to my feelings as a man and a Democrat. There is no one who would not regard it as an honor to represent the constituency of New Hanover County in the Senate Chamber of North Carolina How sensibly then, must the humble individual like myself appreciate the request of my acceptance of this honor which you convey to me in such kind and flattering terms.

Understanding that the explanation contained in the card of declention of Messrs. Williams, Reid and myself, published in the Journal some weeks since, was not thought to be full enough by some of my Democratic friends, I will avail myself of this opportunity again stating the reasons why I declined the nomination of the Convention which was held at April Superior Court. They are simply these: Shortly after the Convention adjourned, I learned that there was considerable dissatisfaction evinced against a portion of the ticket brought out, and being, above all things, desirous of avoiding any thing like a split in the Democratic ranks in New Hanover County—Messrs. Reid, Williams and myself, on consultation, thought it would be best for the harmony of the party that the whole ticket should decline, in order that the Democracy of the County might bring out another ticket that would be agreeable to all. The card alluded to was the result of this consultation.

The late Convention has brought out another ticket, and has been so kind and partial myself as to place my name upon it. Holding that the Democratic party has a right to the services of any of its members, I do not feel at liberty to decline the nomination of that respectable body, (the late Convention) I therefore, gentlemen, accept the nomination with pleasure, and pledge myself, should I be elected, to devote my humble abilities to the furtherance of those great principles so dearly cherished by the Democracy of New-Hanover

Accept for yourselves, gentlemen of the Committee, my best acknowledgments for the courteous manner in which you have discharged the duties imposed upon you by the Convention. Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. S ASHE.

Messrs Miles Costin, David S. Sanders, G. J. Moore, Committee.

LONG CREEK, June 19, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note informing me that a Democratic County Convention which assembled in Wilmington on Tuesday, 14th instant, has nominated me as a candidate of the Democratic party to represent the County of New Hanover in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina, has been received. Believe me, gentlemen, I feel highly flattered by the confidence thus again kindly and so generously reposed in me by my fellow-citizens. I accept the nomination kindly tendered me with pleasure; and should it please the Democracy again to elect me to a seat in the Legislature of North Carolina, I shall endeavor, according to the best of my humble abilities, to serve them faithfully and honestly.

Gentlemen, with your permission, I will avail myself of this opportunity to explain more fully than the card published in the Journal of the 26th ultimo did, the reasons why I, in common with Messrs. Ashe and Reid, declined the nomination of the Convention held at April Superior Court.

From various sources we learned that the ticket did not give, by any means, general satisfaction. Why, and on what account, this was the case, it would be improper in me now to discuss. We were anxious to prevent any thing like a split in the ranks of the Democracy of New Hanover, and on consultation thought the best means to restore harmony would be for the whole ticket to decline, and for the party bring out a new one that would unite the whole party. This, and this alone, was the reason why I declined that nomination. My motives were good, and I trust they will be thus appreciated by my fellow-citizens. With sentiments of respect for yourselves individually, permit me, gentlemen, to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS.

Messrs. Miles Costin, David S. Sanders, G. J. Moore, Committee.

☞A new campaign paper has been started in New York by the Clay men, named "That Same Old Coon," for the purpose of opposing the election of Gen. Taylor.

Gatherings from the Press.

Irish Soldiers in the Army.—It has been repeatedly alleged that most of the deserters from the Army in Mexico are Irishmen. The allegation has ever appeared to us to be founded on unworthy prejudice and indefensible suspicion, rather than on fact. A few days ago, we copied Gen. Scott's eloquent tribute to the merits of those who followed his lead through the Valley of Mexico. He knew no distinction between Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans and Americans. Now we take great pleasure in copying the following paragraph, as it contains high authority that the charge against the Irish soldiers is false:

The Baltimore Sun states that, in reply to the modest inquiry of a young gentleman, who proceeded on in the cars, as to whether the deserters from the American Army in Mexico were generally, or nearly altogether Irishmen, (as has been reported,) Gen Scott made an emphatic declaration of its falsity. The matter had been greatly exaggerated to their prejudice. None, he said, had been more true to the American colors or more valiant in the field, than the adopted Irish soldiers. This he could say without flattery.

Charleston Mercury, 19th inst.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Washington Monument.—The Committee of arrangements, at Washington, for this great national event, on the 4th of July next, have resolved to invite the Hon. Lewis Cass, Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor, Maj. Gen. William O. Butler, and the Hon. Millard Fillmore, to be present on the occasion. They also inform the public that those controlling railroads, steamboats, and stages, have been requested to reduce the fare to those who visit Washington to take part in or witness the ceremonies, and they doubt not the request will be complied with.

Baltimore Sun, Monday.

The Appointment of Clerks.—The movement of Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, to take the appointment of Clerks under the Government out of arbitary hands, and submit the cases of applicants to a Board of Examiners, who shall inquire into the personal fitness of candidates for the office which they seek, rather than their politics, seems to meet with very general approval.

Baltimore Sun, of Saturday.

Kentucky Senator.—The Hon. William J. Graves, we understand, has been appointed by Gov. Owsley, to succeed Mr. Crittenden, who will set out for Kentucky immediately.

Baltimore Clipper.

Movement of Gen. Cass.—Gen. Cass has reached Buffalo on his way homeward to Michigan. On Monday, he exchanged salutations with his democratic fellow citizens at Schenectady, Little Falls, Utica, Rome and Syracuse—remaining at the last place over night. On Tuesday morning he proceeded—making a brief stop at Geneva, spending an hour at Rochester, another at Batavia, and reaching Buffalo in the evening He is now rejoicing, we presume, in being "once more on the waters" of our magnificent lakes in the interior.

The America.—This steamship has made much the most rapid passage across the ocean on record. Her time was ten days and eight hours, or, leaving out the eight hours detention by fog, she averaged 360 geographical miles a day, or fifteen miles an hour during the whole passage.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Another political Move.—The New York True Sun, (Hunker democrat,) has the following:—

"We understand that before leaving Philadelphia, the delegates to the Whig National Convention from six or seven non-slave-holding States met and resolved to call a non-slave-holding States Convention of those opposed to the election of Taylor and Cass, to meet at Buffalo on the 2d of August next.

Memorable Language.—Gen'l Butler, in a speech in Congress in 1841, referring to Mr. Clay, made use of the following language:—"To the reproach of a party supported by his name and talents alone, they have ever abandoned him in the hour of need, and left him to the mortification of being distanced by every competitor."

Gen. Scott's Opinion.—When Gen. Scott left his command of the army in Mexico, he said he felt extremely glad that he "could leave the army in such excellent hands. Gen. Wm. O Butler," says he, "is not only an able statesman, but an exalted patriot and a brave hero." Will the Whigs doubt such authority?—*American Democrat.*

A friend of Mr. Clay makes this remark to a Taylor whig: "You have taken up a man because you think him available Thus you drop all your principles, and go alone for availability. Now, upon the same principle, I beg leave to go for Gen. Cass; because I hold him to have more of the elements of availability in him than Gen. Taylor." The argument is irresistible, and the satire is cutting enough.

Washington Union.

Rather Ludicrous.—The reader will recollect the question of veracity between Major Borland, now a Senator, in Congress, from Arkansas, and Cassius M. Clay, in regard to the deportment of the latter when taken prisoner at Encarnacion. The Arkansas Banner announces the arrival at his home of the brave Capt. Danly, a fellow prisoner with Clay, and captured at the same time.

He asserts, it says, that Captain Clay, in the best Spanish he could command, and in good English, used the following words at the moment the prisoners were in jeopardy of their lives:

"For the sake of the great Henry Clay, who opposed the war, and who opposed the annexation of Texas, spare me! For the sake of the great Whig party, a member of which I am, and which opposed the war and the annexation of Texas, and which has laid neutral in this war, but which will raise against Mexico to a man if I am killed, spare me!"

The Pope, the true Reformer.—The Revolution in Europe, was started in Rome, beyond all question. The Pope himself was the first Reformer, who gave an impetus to the ball, that has since rolled with so much violence from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and from the Danube to the Po. The Pope having been reproached for all this, has thus replied in a letter to a member of the French National Assembly, no doubt Lamartine:—

"The different governments have been long reproaching me as the cause of their disasters and embarrassments. I have replied, that in granting concessions to my people I did but follow the advice which those powers gave to my predecessors. If I have counselled the people to obey their rulers, I have engaged rulers to do justice to their people. Nor is it my fault if the people have risen against sovereigns who rejected my counsels. As to Italy, not only have I never opposed the war for their independence, but I approve the war as a sovereign and as an Italian. But as priest and pope, all Christians being my children, I must do my best to prevent their slaughtering each other."

HORRIBLE MISTAKES!!—Are sometimes made by confounding one medicine with another, and administering the wrong article. Equally horrible are those mistakes which are made in supposing that all Pills are alike, and that, therefore, it is indifferent which are taken, and if one kind is bad all are bad together. This is a very great mistake. There is as much difference between Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills and other articles, as between midnight and noonday! We do not wish any to take our word merely for this statement. Let any one, having taken other medicines, try this. Nothing more will be necessary.

Many persons have been led away by a coating of Sugar, as it they anticipated that it would remove the nausea of the medicine. But they are generally mistaken. Without the sugar those articles have nothing to recommend them, and would not be sold a single day. But with the sugar, and by giving the article a name *similar* to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, they gain a temporary notoriety. *Wolves* they are, in sheep's clothing, of whom the public should steer sufficiently clear.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body. Consequently, they are always good, always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Esq., as a candidate for re election to the Sheriffalty of New-Hanover County.

June 16, 1848—[40-tf

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Parish, Rev. Richard H. Jones, Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church in Wilmington, to Miss Harriet Ann, daughter of the Rev. B. L. Hoskins.

In Smithfied, Johnson co., on the 6th inst., Col. Wm. H. Morning, to Miss Phebe T. Babcock.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday, 16th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Finch, James F. Jordan, Esq, to Miss Caroline, second daughter of Theodore Patridge, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Price, relict of Mr. James Price, aged 75 years. To those who knew this most excellent lady, a labored eulogium could add nothing to her worth—enshrined in their hearts her fond memory will cease only with their existence. The agonised feelings of children, friends, and servants who surrounded her dying bed, and witnessed her dissolution, best attest the bereavement of those left behind. With patient and meek submissive mind, she bowed to the chastening hand of her Maker, and resigned her soul to him who gave it, with a perfect confidence that he whose will had been her law—whose worship her delight—would receive her guileless spirit into the mansions of rest prepared for those who have served him in spirit, and adored him in truth. *Com.*

In Onslow County, on the 13th inst., Isaac Benjamin, infant son of Edward W. Sanders, Esq, aged one year and nine months.

Reader art thou a parent? if so, have you ever seen thy infant sicken and die; have you ever stood beside his dying couch, and wiped the cold dews from his brow, hast thou ever stood upon the portals of the grave, and heard the sad requiem pronounced dust unto dust, and ashes unto ashes; surely then you must know what anguish and grief rends the bosom of the affectionate parents. But we are told by holy writ, of such are the kingdom of Heaven.

I'll take these little lambs, said He,
And lay them in my breast,
Protection they shall find in me,
In me, be ever blest.
Their feeble frames my power shall raise,
And mould with Heavenly skill,
I'll give them tongues to sing my praise,
And hands to do my will.

Com.

In Sampson county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Sarah Boykin, in the 86th year of her age

In Rockingham county, on the 18th ult., Miss Elizabeth Settle, daughter of Judge Thomas Settle, in the 26th year of her age.

"Suffer little Children to come unto me, for of such are the kingdom of Heaven."

On the 26th of May last, Mary E., aged 5 years; on the 8th of June, William F., aged 3 years, and on the 20th June, John E., aged 13 months, children of John and Jemusha Gafford, of this place.—Thus, within the short space of less than a month, have these afflicted parents been bereft of all the children with which heaven had pleased to bless them. Carried away in the very dawn of life, ere the bud had been permitted to expand into the flower, these lovely babes have been translated to a brighter and happier sphere. Who, or what can console the distracted parents for this, the heaviest blow that can fall upon a parent's heart Nothing on earth. From Heaven, and Heaven alone must the balm flow which can bind up the bruised and broken hearts of these sorrow-stricken parents. "There is balm in Gilead and a physician there." [*Com.*

In Fayetteville, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Margaret Nash, wife of Rev. Fred. Nash, and daughter of Judge Potter.

COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By the America.

LIVERPOOL, June 3d, 1848.

FLOUR.—Western Canal flour 27s 6d a 28s per bbl; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s a 27s 6d; Orleans and Ohio 26s a 27s.

GRAIN.—Indian Corn, white, 32s a 34s; yellow, 34s a 36s 6d per quarter, of 480 lbs.

Meal 14s 6d a 15s per bbl. In this article the markets are dull, and generally tending downwards.

White wheat 7s 6d a 8s; red do. 6s 6d a 7s 6d per 70 lbs. Rice 3s a 3s 8d per 60 lbs. The rice market is inactive, and rather in favor of buyers.

COTTON.—Upland, ordinary 3 a 3⅜d; middling 3⅞ a 3¾; middling to fair 4d; fair 4⅛; good fair 4⅜; good 4⅝; Orleans, ordinary 3 a 3¼; middling 3¾ a 3⅞; middling to fair 4⅛; fair 4⅜; good to fair 5⅛; good 5½ a 6; choice 6¼ a 7. The market, generally speaking, is quiet, and prices are considered rather in favor of buyers.

Cotton has further declined ⅛d per lb since the departure of the Acadia. The sales for the week closing were 30,000 bales.

PROVISIONS.—Prime pork 35 a 42s; mess do. 44 a 60s; lard in kegs 32 a 44s; in bbls 29 a 43s. Teas, duty paid, 48 a 52s. Turpentine 6 a 7s.

NEW BERNE, June 20—*Naval Stores.*—The receipts of Turpentine are light and the prices stationary at $1 75 for old dip, and $2 00 for new or virgin *Tar*—No sale to report—would probably sell for $1 25 a $1 30. *Corn*—No receipts. *Bacon*—Dull. Supply ample 7 cts. the hog round. *Lard*—Scarce—10 cts. per pound.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Small sales of Flour at 5 50 a $5 62 per bbl for Western and Pennsylvania brands—the market is pretty much at a stand Corn Meal is dull at $2 31 a $2 37. Rye Flour $3 56 per bbl. Receipts of flour are light. *Grain*—market rather dull. Small sales of red Wheat at $1 15 a $1 20; white do $1 25 per bushel. Yellow Corn 49 a 51 cts. Oats 36 a 39 cts. Rye 70 cts per bushel. Transactions in Provisions are moderate and prices steady. Bacon rather active and some speculative movement. Groceries without special change. Sugars and Molasses dull. Rice 3 62 per 100 lbs. and dull. Whiskey is selling at 22½ cts per gallon in bbls. There is rather more firmness in Cotton, and prices are fully sustained—sales small.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The demand for Flour is moderate. Sales of Oswego at $5 37½; Genesee at 5 56 a 5 75; southern brands at 5 62 1-2. Rye Flour 3 68 a 3 75. Corn Meal $ 2 43 a 2 56 per bbl. Red Wheat 115 a 118, and mixed 118 a 120; Genesee 125. Corn, dull—sales of 10,000 bushels at 53 a 54 cents for yellow—some lots 56c; mixed do. 48 a 50c. Oats 42 a 43c. Rye 70c. Rice 3,50 per cwt. Cotton in moderate demand—sales small and prices maintained, dealers showing little disposition to purchase; prices range from 5 to 8c, according to quality. Turpentine remains inactive, quotations nominal at $2 50; sales of a few hundred bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 32 a 34c, cash; 2500 bbls. Common Rosin sold at 65 a 6 c for North County, afloat, and 75 a 80 for Wilmington, afloat and delivered.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The flour market still continues quiet without change in prices. Sellers of Howard street brands at $5 62 1-2, but there is not much disposition to purchase; supply light. Wheels is nominal at $5 75.—very little manufacturing; millers are generally clearing out to prepare for the new crop. Rye flour $3 75. Corn Meal $2 37 1-2. The receipts of Wheat are light. Nothing of moment doing. Good to prime reds nominal at 1a $1 15. No white in market. Sales of white Corn at 40 a 42, and of yellow at 46 a 47. Rye 70 cents. Oats 30 a 33. Provisions are without change—sales chiefly to the regular trade. Groceries steady. At Auction, yesterday, 90 hhds Porto Rico Sugar sold at 4a 4c 5 05 per lbs. Whiskey is selling at 21 a 22 1-2 cents per gallon in hhds and bbls.

Runaway.

ABSCONDED from David Godwin's plantation in Brunswick county some months ago, two Negro Slaves, PETER and SUCK. I will give a reward of $50 each for the apprehension and delivery of said Negroes to me, or lodged in the county Jail of New Hanover.

June 23.—[41-ft] W. C. HOWARD.

To Subscribers.

BY this means I would respectfully inform my numerous subscribers in Duplin, Onslow Jones and Lenoir counties, that I shall deliver to them the Books for which they subscribed, (viz: "Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," "General View of the World," "Cooper's Naval History," "Holy Bible," and "Clark's Commentary." In addition to which I shall have a Miscellany of other valuable and interesting works to dispose of) in *July* proximo.

W. W. SWINSON, *Ag't.*

June 23, 1848.—[41-1t*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	10
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders.		a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	4½	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 00	a	1 25
BEESWAX—Per pound.	20	a	22
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	8 50	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	61	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	70	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 50
Shipping Timber, nom	7 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18	a	21
New Orleans,	21½	a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 00	a	2 05
Virgin Dip, new	2 30	a	2 37
Hard—	1 00	a	1 05
Tar,	1 35	a	1 37
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	60		70
No. 3,	50	a	00
Spirits Turpentine,	26	a	27
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	none	a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	80	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	40
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	32	a	35
Whiskey,	26	a	30
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	11 —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	11	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold on the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,		a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	4 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on	Philadelphia,	premium	1½	per cent.
" "	New York,	"	1½	" "
" "	Boston,	"	1½	" "

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 22.

Bacon.—This article—both Western and North Carolina—has undergone no change in prices since our last report The market is well supplied with both descriptions. We refer to our table for quotations.

Corn—We have heard of no arrival since last report, consequently our quotations must only be considered as nominal. *Meal.*—The market is well supplied with Corn Meal, and prices remain steady.

Flour.—Sales Fayetteville Flour at $5 75 to $6 25—firm and stock fair.

Hay.—Sales at 70c per cwt.

Lumber.—River.—Some few sales at quotations.

Timber.—Sales continue slow, prices range from 3 to $6 50 for ordinary to good ordinary Mill Timber. We hear of no sales of Shipping Timber.

Molasses.—Received from Matanzas 125 hhds. Landed—no sales.

Naval Stores—Turpentine has not arrived so freely the past week as it did during the previous two or three weeks. Prices have been more steady than for some time back.—Our last quotations are without change except in the article of Virgin Dip, a small lot of the latter having changed hands this morning at an advance of 7½c per bbl. *Spirits Turpentine*, is ½c lower than last week's highest quotation Sales have been made at 26½ cts. *Tar.*—Arrivals small. We quote for last sales $1 35 a $1 37.

Peas.—A heavy stock of Black Eye and Cow Peas in Store, and sales dull at quotations.

Freights—To New York and Philadelphia have advanced 5 and 10c per bbl—see table. No vessels up for Boston.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

June 16—Schr *Marion*, Morse, Little River, S. C., to G W Davis.

17—Brig Fox, Marston, Martinique and St. Thomas, to DeRosset, Brown & Co

Schr Charles Mills, Sandford, New York, to R W Brown

18—Schr White Oak, Gibbs, Matanzas, to G W Davis.

19—Schr Olive, Phillips, New York, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

CLEARED

June 15—Brig Oxford Clark, Boston, by O G Parsley.

16—Brig Magnolia, Morris, Cuba, by E Dickinson.

Brig Brazilian, Hitchborn, Newburyport, Mass., by J Hathaway & Son.

Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.

17—Barque Aurora, Willoughby, Cuba, by G W Davis.

Brig Maria, Willard, Bristol, R. I., by R H Stanton & Co

Schr John Potts Brown, Crockett, Philadelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

21—Brig W. L. Maxwell, Bartlett, Waldoboro', by G W Davis.

22—Brig Nancy Pratt, Stevenson, Philadelphia, by E Dickinson

Lying at Smithville, outward bound.

June 22—Schrs Athalia, Col. McRae, Wando, and Brig David Nichols.

At New Inlet, outward bound.

June 22—Barque Aurora, Brig Maria, and Brig John Hill.

ASHORE—The Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, hence for New York, laden principally with Naval Stores, went ashore on New Inlet bar, on Wednesday last, about 11 o'clock, in attempting to go to Sea—wind blowing heavy from South West

June 22, p. m.—The above schooner was got off at high water this morning, and returned to this port to repair damage.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Thursday, the 6th day of July, 1848, at the late residence of Washington Collins, dec'd, I shall offer for sale the perishable property belonging to the estate of the said Washington Collins, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carts, Gig and Harness, Cooper's and Farmer's Tools, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given, and the purchasers will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient securities for the payment of their respective purchases.

M. C. COLLINS, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-tf]

Notice.

TO the Debtors and Creditors of OWEN HANSLEY, deceased, late of the County of New-Hanover. At the June Term, A. D. 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New-Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of OWEN HANSLEY, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the subscriber, who, at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased, in due form of law.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, in such cases made and provided.

T. J. ARMSTRONG, Adm'r.

June 23d, 1848.—[41-3t

Administrator's Sale.

ON Thursday, the 13th day of July next, at the late residence of OWEN HANSLEY, dec'd., the subscriber, as the Administrator of said OWEN HANSLEY, will expose to sale, at public auction, the perishable property belonging to said Estate, consisting principally of the following articles, viz:

20 head of Cows and Calves;
30 head of Stock Cattle;
1 Yoke of Oxen;
2 Horses;
70 head of Hogs, a number of which are 2 and 3 years old;
30 head Sheep;
1 Gig and Harness;
1 Ox Cart;
1 pair Ox Wheels;
1 Horse Cart;
—— Bbls. Dip Turpentine;

The present growing Crop, consisting of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c.; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utentials, and many other articles.

ALSO,

The Negroes of said Estate will be hired for the balance of the year.

A credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, who will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient security for the payment of their respective purchases.

T. J. ARMSTRONG, Adm'r.

June 23d, 1848.—[41-3t

Daguerreotype Portraits.

I AM occupying at present the room over the Store of Messrs. Perrin & Hartsfield, where I shall be happy to see any one who desires a good picture of himself Come soon, as I shall not probably stay here for the present more than fifteen days longer. I expect to give satisfaction to my customers. A person with a dark dress makes the handsomest picture. T. HUGGINS.

June 23d, 1848.—[41-tf

BUGGY AND HARNESS.

A superior Leather Top BUGGY, with HARNESS, received per Chas. Mills, for sale by

j23] CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

Cheap Beef for Cash!

THE sub-cribers respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that they will keep constantly on hand, at the Stalls No. 7 8, 9, 10 and 11, in the MARKET HOUSE a sup ly of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. Their prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.; and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound. J. KING,

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to them, as they have made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

June 23d, 1848.—[41-tf.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

I have just received, a choice lot of Goshen Butter, put up in small packages expressly for family use. Call and examine it.

June 23. WM. A. GWYER.

LARD.

75 Kegs Superior Western; for sale by

j23] CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.

OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL.

THIS extensive and beautiful establishment is now open for the reception of Visiters. Surrounded entirely by salt water, it affords every facility for Sea Bathing, and offers every inducement to the traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure.—The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements:—active and efficient assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

Board per day, $2 00.
By the week at the rate of $1 50 per day.
By the month at the rate of $1 00 per day.
Children and servants half price

JAMES S. FRENCH.

May 26, 1848—[37-tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, newly fitted up, surrounded by a beautiful forest grove, offering inducements to those seeking health or pleasure, is again open to visitors.

The Proprietor will devote to it his personal attention, aided by good assistants; and from his experience in public life, he flatters himself that his Establishment will compare, in manner and style, with any other of the kind. Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, within 12 miles of Warrenton Depot, from which, via Warrenton, the Proprietor will run a daily line of post coaches, and thereby giving visitors the benefit of a daily mail while at Shacco. The medicinal properties of Shacco Water are, Sulpher, Soda, Magnisia, Lime & Epsom Salts, has proven, by a test of more than half a century, its efficacy in the cure of most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

Transient Persons, except those boarding with the Proprietor, will be charged for the use of the water.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season.

SAMUEL CALVERT, Proprietor.

May 26, 1848—[37 9t.

WARREN NORTH CAROLINA

WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS.

THE PROPRIETOR of this establishment being unable, for the want of room, to accommodate all that visited this healthful place of resort the last season, has, since that time, greatly enlarged and improved his buildings, and is now prepared to accommodate a much larger number, and no trouble or expense will be spared to make his patrons comfortable and satisfied.

The medicinal properties of the water have been tested, and although not sufficient "to cure all the ills of which the human flesh is heir to" are well adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, diseases of the skin, &c., satisfactory evidence of which can be easily obtained from persons living in the neighborhood of the Springs.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will always find a Hack ready for their accommodation at Henderson, and also at the Warrenton Depot.

The Proprietor has a good supply of ICE.

His charges will be as follows:

Families per month,	$16 00
Families per week,	6 00
Families per day,	1 00
Single persons, per month,	20 00
Single persons per week,	7 50

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, June 19, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

DR. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

FEDERALISM.—The charge of "Black Cockade Federalism" having been made by the organs of modern Federalism, the Whig papers of North Carolina, against General Cass, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, we publish two articles bearing directly upon this point. The first from the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, and the second from the Baltimore Republican. If any reasonable man can read these articles and then make the charge of Black Cockade Federalism without blushing at his own partizan recklessness, he must have a pretty extensive stock of political brass. With those who will take any pains to acquaint themselves with the long public career of Gen. Cass, the charge of Federalism will only be laughed at. But there are those who have not this opportunity, and who may be misled by the bold assertions of reckless Federal prints. On this account, and this alone, do we devote so much space to this particular subject. The Federal papers have made the charge. We call upon them either to prove it, or, like honest journals, come out and retract it. We would advise our readers to preserve these articles. They will be of use for reference during the contest:—

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.

The Charge of Federalism against Gen'l Cass while in Ohio, withdrawn and transferred to another State, &c. &c.

The charge has been rung throughout the length and breadth of the land, that Gen. Cass, while a resident of Muskingum county, in this State, was a federalist, and acted and voted with the federal party. Among others who preferred this charge, was the Zanesville Courier. As that paper was printed in the county where the acts which identified Gen'l Cass with the federal party were said to have been committed, we challenged the truth of the charge, and referred to gentlemen still living in Muskingum county, whose democracy was never questioned, who knew Gen'l Cass well, and who voted for him as the democratic candidate for a seat in the legislature of Ohio, as proof of the falsity of the charge. The Courier now admits the charge, as far as it relates to Muskingum county, to be false, by saying that Gen. Cass was a federalist *when he lived in the State of Delaware*, and before he emigrated to Ohio.

By a biographical sketch, published in our paper of ye-terday, it will be seen that Lewis Cass emigrated to Ohio when but *seventeen years of age*—four years before he was a voter—four years before, in law, he was deemed to have arrived at the years of discretion—and four years before he could, in law, transact business for himself, without his father's consent. Even then, if the charge be true that General Cass at one time was a federalist, it was when he was a minor, living in the family of his father, who, to the day of his death, continued a high-minded though bitter federalist, and was proud of the name. Of all the family, Lewis Cass alone broke from federal leading-strings; and his course in Ohio and in Michigan, before the time he became a voter to the present day, has been that of a democrat of the straitest sect.

Hard run, indeed, must whigery be, when it is forced to go back for near half a century for the purpose of making a charge (and that, too, unsustained by any evidence) to prove that when a boy, scarce in his teens, Lewis Cass held to the principles of his father's family.

The charge, however, is not sustained by proof. The name of the State only is given—no other time, place, or circumstance is named to give it force; and upon this reckless assertion, whigery hopes to work an injury to a man who, for the last forty-six years, has been known to the people of Ohio as a democrat staunch and true.

Although, in law, it is a principle that a negative cannot be proven, yet, in this case, it can almost be done. Mr. Jefferson never appointed his political enemies to high office, yet we find that the first government office that Gen. Cass received (that of marshal of Ohio) came from Mr. Jefferson.

The last war with England drew the line between the federal and democratic parties as strongly and as broadly as the present war with Mexico draws it now. Gen. Cass was then marshal of the State. The office was a lucrative one, yet he promptly resigned it, for the purpose of volunteering his services to defend his country. How he performed his part, the history of the country furnishes abundant evidence.

In the political campaign of 1828, one of the severest charges made against Gen. Jackson, save those of murder, &c. &c., preferred in the infamous coffin hand-bill, was that he too was a *federalist*. This charge was denied and proven false; and in the discussion which ensued, the charge of federalism was planted so firmly upon the party that now call themselves whigs, that, in spite of all their efforts to shake it off, it still remains, and will remain, until, with a new name, they adopt new principles.

The same game tried in 1828 with Andrew Jackson, the same party now attempt to play off against Lewis Cass. Both charges were false; and the result in each case will be the same.

The father of Gen. Cass was a federalist—the brothers of General Cass still hold to the doctrines of their father. Upon this foundation, the charge of federalism is made on the democratic candidate. To the day of his death, Major Jonathan Cass, the father of the democratic nominee, true to his principles, acted and voted with the party now calling themselves whigs; and since his death the brothers of Lewis Cass have been bold, prominent, and influential whigs; and a late number of the Zanesville Courier makes open boast that they will not vote for Lewis Cass for President.

Does not the Courier see that this boast plants federalism upon its own party? For if Lewis Cass entertained federal sentiments, his relatives in Muskingum county would be among his warmest supporters. But Lewis Cass is a democrat—they are federalists, and they will do now, as they did when the democratic candidate for President was the candidate of the democracy for representative in Muskingum county—they will vote against him.

Like as was the case in 1828, when the attempt was made by whigery, then under a new name, to prove Gen'l Jackson a federalist, the result has been but the eliciting of additional proof to fasten the charge upon themselves.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Whig Roorbacks Already.

We noticed a few days ago a falsehood started against Gen. Cass, aspersing his democracy while American minister at Paris.—The inventive faculties of whigery have just produced another, which is no less than the ridiculous charge that "while his father, Major Cass, superintended the recruiting service in 1795–1800, for what we democrats styled the 'provision-eating army,' he (the present Gen. Cass) was the preceptor of the grammar school in Wilmington, and always appeared with a black cockade in his hat."

The Delaware Gazette recapitulates a fact or two on the subject of the residence of Gen'l Cass in Wilmington, which nails this Roorback effectually. That paper says:—

He was born in October, 1782. *The era of the prevalence of the black cockade was in* 1798 *and '99, and consequently Gen Cass was then only sixteen or seventeen years of age.* At the age of seventeen he emigrated to the Northwestern Territory, and settled at Marietta.

Hopeful charge for a wretched slanderer to issue against the boy of *sixteen*, who, with his revolutionary sire, was sojourning among us. With this simple statement, the whole of this miserable Roorback must vaporize and dissipate, not into "thin air," but into the murky recesses of the foul brains from whence it has been evoked. Not satisfied with re-uttering this exploded and ridiculous humbug, the Journal goes on to state that he (General Cass) "doubtless proclaimed that 'if he believed he had a drop of democratic blood,'" &c. &c. This is a coinage of the whole cloth, thrown out under the cover of a "doubtless,"—an insinuation which, if it were an assertion, would be a mere falsehood. We have seldom seen a more undisguised attempt at detraction than this, even in the worst of political times. Why, these are the very words which have been so repeatedly and so falsely charged upon another prominent democrat (Mr. Buchanan) by the whig press, and of which we shortly since published an exposition from the Richmond Enquirer, which proved that *he* did not utter them.

These vile insinuations made in reference to a mere boy, are as unworthy of credence as they are of *manly* utterance.

It may not be amiss to state how Gen Cass came to be a sojourner here, and what he did when here. He came here a boy from his academy, with his father, Major Jonathan Cass, who, with *his* father, fought at Bunker's Hill. Major Cass was stationed here on the recruiting service. Lewis, a mere stripling boy, was solicited to take charge of the Latin school of the town, then vacant; and expressing immediately his willingness so to do, referred the committee to his father for his consent. Major Cass granted the required assent, adding that he was "very happy to see anything open which offered an opportunity to enable his son honestly to earn his bread," affirming "that he would prefer that he should adopt the business of a wood-sawyer, rather than remain a mere drone in society."

Such were the maxims which were early instilled into the mind of young Cass, and nobly has he profited by them.

By his own unaided industry and perseverance, he has reached his present exalted position.

There are those we believe still living here who went to his school by day, and others who with him drilled as *volunteers* in the same room in the evenings.

Yes, Gen. Cass was "known here;" and young as he was, a mere boy, resting only for a short period among strangers, there was, so far as we can learn, no single act of his stay which could have done discredit to a man of mature years. A more exemplary career than that displayed during the short period of his sojourn here, no man need covet or wish to behold.

THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.—There is a Bill now before Congress, to establish a new Territory by the above name, with the following boundaries:

"Commencing at a point in the Missouri river, where the fortieth parallel of North latitude crosses said river; thence following up the main channel of said river, to the forty-third parallel of North latitude, thence West on said parallel to the sumit of the Rocky Mountains; thence due South to the fortieth parallel of North latitude; thence East on said parallel to the place of beginning."

M. E. General Conference—This body, on Monday afternoon, disposed of the property question in dispute between the M. E. Church and the Church South, by the adoption of a lengthy preamble, and the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, by the delegates of the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, That we hereby authorize the Book Agents at New York and at Cincinnati to offer to submit said claims to the decision of disinterested arbiters; provided, that if said agents, on the advice of eminent legal counsel, shall be satisfied that when clothed with all the authority which the General Conference can confer, their corporate powers will not warrant them to submit said claims to arbitration, this resolution shall not be binding on them. [Adopted by ayes 74; nays 70.

2. *Resolved*, That should the agents find, upon taking such legal counsel, that they have not the power to submit the case to a voluntary arbitration, and should a suit at law be commenced by the commissioners of the M. E. Church South, said Agents are hereby authorized then and in that case to tender to said commissioners an adjustment of their preferred claims by a legal arbitration, under the authority of the court. [Adopted by ayes 96, nays 47.]

Resolved, That should the Agents find that they are not authorized to render a voluntary arbitration, and should not suit be commenced by the commissioners aforesaid, then and in that case the General Conference, being exceedingly desirous of effecting an amicable settlement of said claim, recommend to the annual Conferences so far to suspend the sixth "restrictive article" of the Discipline, as to authorize our Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati to submit said claim to arbitration. [Adopted by ayes 100, nays 42.]

4. *Resolved*, That in the occurrence of the above specified contingencies, the Bishops are requested to lay the foregoing resolution before the several Annual Conferences for their concurrence.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body adjourned on Saturday last, after a laborious session of fifteen days. During the session, the case of the Rev. Dr. Skinner was settled, after a most patient investigation. The decision of the Presbytery of Lexington, which had suspended him from the ministry, was reversed, and he was restored to his full ministerial functions. The marriage question, whether a man may marry his wife's sister, came up and elicited some interesting debates. The assembly left the rule as it was, and confirmed a decision of the Synod of North Carolina, which had sanctioned the suspension of a man who had so married. —*Balt. Sun.*

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as some of the features of a new bill introduced in the House of Representatives by General McKay, of N. C., for the purpose of restricting the power of the President in the matter of appointments and removals from office:

"The promotion of competent clerks to superior situations is one of the best features of the bill, and another is the distribution of salaries in such manner as to give the largest pay to those who discharge the most laborious and responsible duties. As no person is to be removed after the passage of this act, without a statement in writing of the cause of his discharge, and as no one is to be permanently appointed except upon a certificate of good natural abilities, good habits, competency, and diligence, from a Board of Examiners, there can be no more dismissals or appointments upon mere party grounds."

☞By recommendation of the District Convention held at Newbern, May 3rd 1848, a convention will be held at Kinston, Lenoir co., N. C., on Wednesday the 28th day of June, to choose an Elector for this Electoral District.

The district is composed of the counties of Cartaret, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Greene, Wayne, Johnson and Duplin.

Newbern Republican, Wednesday.

Singular Coincidence.—In the names of Polk and Dallas there are *ten* letters, and the same number in the names of Cass and Butler. In the full names of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas there are *twenty-three* letters, and the same number in the full names of Lewis Cass and William O. Butler.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1848.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Atherton, from the finance committee, reported back, with amendments, House bill, making the annual appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department.

Also, without amendment, the annual appropriation bill from the House, for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions.

Mr Borland, from the military committee, reported back with amendments, the bill reviving the several acts providing payment for horses lost in the public service. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, the joint resolution from the House, providing for the payment of the Texas troops called into service under Col. Curtis, was taken up and passed.

A motion to take up the Oregon Territorial Bill was negatived, 14 to 19.

Mr. Benton, from the military committee, reported the following joint resolution, which was twice read and ordered to be printed:

Be it resolved, &c, That on the restoration of peace with Mexico, by a treaty of peace, duly ratified and proclaimed, all the military forces of the United States, whether volunteers, regulars, or the marine corps, who by law or the terms of their engagement were to be discharged at the close of the war, shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be transported or marched, with the least practicable delay, to such posts or places in the United States as may be least expensive or may be most convenient to the troops; and at such places they shall be discharged from the service of the United States; and that until they shall respectively reach such places and be discharged, the officers and men shall be considered paid, and treated as in the service of the United States, in the same manner as if the war had not closed.

The consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed, and a debate again ensued on Mr. Bell's amendment granting compensation to certain Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, who have not removed to the Indian country west of the Mississippi. The amendment was finally agreed to, 22 to 17.

Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the proceedings in Executive session on the treaty of peace, from which the injunction of secresy has been removed. Lies over.

Mr. Atherton submitted a resolution to meet hereafter at 11 A. M. instead of 12 M. Lies over.

Executive session. Adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, with amendments, the joint resolution providing that the reports of the heads of the several departments shall be made and communicated for publication immediately after the close of each fiscal year, and it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKay, from the same committee, reported a bill to repeal the fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses of an act in addition to the several acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen, and the duties of Consuls, approved 20th July, 1840, and also to amend the act supplementary to the act concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls, and for the protection of American seamen, approved 28th February, 1803. Read twice.

A bill was reported, making appropriations for certain rivers and harbors, and the survey of certain others, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Goggin, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the bill to establish certain post-routes in the States of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, &c. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; several amendments were proposed and adopted, and it was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Botts, from the military committee, reported a joint resolution in relation to the transportation and discharge of the military forces at the close of the Mexican war, which was read the third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill. The Committee finally rose without coming to any conclusion on the bill, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 15.

In the *Senate*, the joint resolution which yesterday passed the House, in relation to the transportation and discharge of the troops, (precisely the same as that yesterday introduced in the Senate by Mr. Benton) was read twice, when Mr. Benton proposed an amendment, providing that the commissioned officers so discharged shall be entitled to three months extra pay, in addition to the pay and allowances due by law.

Mr. Cameron proposed to amend the amendment by including non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

Mr. Atchison said that some of those who would be included in the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, have never smelt gunpowder—have never served at all in the Mexican war—and therefore that a distinction should be made between those who had and those who had not so served.

Mr. Webster took an entirely different view of the matter from the honorable member from Missouri. If they had never smelt gunpowder, it was their misfortune, and not their fault. The object of most, certainly of the officers, who have entered the service, has been distinction, and if they have failed to attain that, it has been to them a subject of regret and not of rejoicing. The climate to many had been ten times more fatal than had the arms of the enemy to others. They had all taken their chance, and he could see no reason why this distinction should be made.

Mr. Atchison replied that his remarks were intended simply to apply to recent enlistments, to recruits who had never reached the seat of war, but who were nevertheless entitled to their pay and bounty lands.

The resolutions and amendments were then passed over informally.

Mr Breese moved to take up the Oregon Territorial bill—lost.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed, and Mr. Sebastian offered an amendment. It relates to a proposed reduction in the bill of the number of Indian agents on the western and southern frontiers, to which reduction he was opposed. After some debate, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Bell, yesterday adopted, in relation to the North Carolina Cherokees, and the debate was continued by several other Senators.

The further consideration of the bill was finally postponed until to-morrow, and on motion of Mr. Benton, the joint resolution relating to the transportation and discharge of the troops was again taken up, as Mr. B. stated that he had received information which rendered it important that it should be acted upon immediately. By general consent, Mr. B. withdrew his amendment, with an understanding that he would renew it in a separate bill. The joint resolution, without an amendment, was then read the third time and passed.

Executive session. Adjourned.

In the *House*, the Senate's amendments to the bill providing for the payment of the regiment of Texas mounted troops called into service under Col. Curtis, were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, and the bill was finally reported to the House with sundry amendments.

Mr. Vinton moved the previous question, which was sustained, the several amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. A motion to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to be engrossed was laid on the table, and then the House adjourned.

[One of the amendments adopted provides for the expenditure, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of $5,000, in observations recently recommended to him by the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Fine Arts. Another appropriates $874,000 for the transportation of the U. S. Mail between New York and Liverpool, and New York, New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres, and between Panama and Astoria, under the act of 3d March, 1847. Another appropriates $30,000 for the completion of Marine Hospitals now building at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Louisville, and $30,000 for the erection of others at St. Louis, Natchez, Paducah, Napoleon, Arkansas, and on the lands owned by the United States at Chicago. Another authorizes an agreement for the transportation in steamers of the mail from New York to New Orleans, to touch at Key West and Havana, the steamers to be commanded by officers of the navy, as provided in the contract with Mr. Sloo.]

FRIDAY, June 16.

In the *Senate*, the Vice President laid before that body a letter from Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, yesterday nominated by the President Minister to Russia, resigning his seat in that body; and, on motion of Mr. Lewis, the presiding officer was requested to inform the Governor of Alabama of the vacancy.

The Vice President then decided that under the resolution adopted a few days since, the consideration of private bills would take precedence to-day and to-morrow of all other business; and, after some discussion, the private calendar was accordingly taken up, and a number of bills disposed of. Adjourned.

In the *House*, the naval appropriation bill occupied the whole of the session, when a scene of pulling and hauling, to get in appropriations for all sorts of improvements, was enacted. The Committee, after a long discussion, rose and reported to the House, when the various amendments were agreed to and the bill passed its third reading, by a vote of 79 to 62. The whole amount appropriated by this bill is $534,600.

An interesting Visit.—Gen. Towson, on his visit to the Falls, passed over to view the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, where his battery almost drowned the roar of the Cataract over thirty years ago. He also took a view of Fort Erie, while there. How changed is all this region since those days when Brown and Scott, and Towson and Porter, and other gallant spirits were engaged in the deadly strife of battle along the frontier.—*Clipper.*

San Jacinto Pat.—This celebrated Indian Chief, who is carrying such terror into the white settlements of Yucatan, is of Irish descent. His father was an Irishman of great weight and influence with the Yucatecos, and his mother is an Indian woman. He is possessed of great courage, activity and firmness, and in many respects strongly resembles Carrera, the Indian President of Guatemala. San Jacinto Pat belongs to the Young Irelanders, and is a strong advocate of the physical force doctrine.—*N. O. Delta.*

If Gen. Butler accepts the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he will most probably resign the Commander-in-chief of the army. The next in command is Gen. Patterson, and after him Gen. Worth.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.—The N. Y. Eve. Post introduces the name of the distinguished senator from Missouri, as a sort of excuse and cover, for its outrageous treason to the democratic party. We now state, with the greatest pleasure, and upon the highest authority, that there is not to be found in the Union a more ardent supporter of Cass and Butler than Thomas H. Benton!

Pennsylvanian.

Population of Texas.—The recent census of Texas shows the population to be 145,000, exclusive of Newton and San Patricio counties.

Trade of Texas.—Ten years ago the trade between New York and Texas was confined to a single schooner; now there is a line of ships constantly employed.

NEW COACH SHOP.

SIGN AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a COACH SHOP on front street, opposite the Journal Office, where he is prepared to make up and repair all kinds of Riding Vehicles.

He has also engaged the services of a master Painter, and is prepared to execute Sign and fancy Chair painting, clean and varnish furniture, paint and polish Coaches, in a style not to be surpassed. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. GEORGE BROWN.

April 28, 1848—[33

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a PIANO, *of the very first order*; as to brilliancy of tone and beauty of workmanship it cannot be excelled. It was made by Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who stand pre-eminent as manufacturers. Persons wishing a first rate instrument will please call on the subscriber. Terms will be made easy.

S. J. CARROLL,
at Wm. Shaw's Drug Store.

May 17th, 1848.—[36tf

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,

and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Groceries, &c. of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope, by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

They will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL.

Wilmington, N C., June 2, 1848. 38tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

5 Bales Heavy Cotton Osnaburgs; 10 Bales assorted Brown Domestic; 25 pieces heavy Linen Osnaburgs; 2 Bales heavy Brown Drilling; 3 Cases assorted Prints.

Our stock of FANCY GOODS we are selling at very reduced prices. Persons in want of such Goods are invited to call and examine them.

[m26] HOLMES & HAWES.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR,

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

[m26] HOWARD & PEDEN.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendence of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

Great Cure for Consumption. For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for anything to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in th side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to healt . ALEX. SMITH,
Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured! For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured! Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

NEW GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,

CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings diapers and crash, silk and cotton bdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs knitting pins, suspenders white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.

A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.

HARDWARE.

Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.

Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash*.

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 21, 1848

COFFEE.

50 bags Coffee. For sale by

m19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For cale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,

Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

WHARFAGE—Persons wishing to land Turpentine, Tar, Lumber, or other produce, can find room by applying to

Feb 18] McKELLAR & McRAE.

Firo and Marine Insurance.

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,

OF NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL $200.000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*

May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

ICE.—The first cargo of the season has come to hand. Customers supplied at the Ice House. SHAW & REPITON.

March 24,—[28-tf

MARBLE YARD,

AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed S. R. FORD

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-tf

RAPHAEL'S

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS,

Warranted not to be affected by the Cold or Heat of the various Seasons or Climates.

THESE RINGS or BANDS are used instead of Tape or String, for holding Papers and Parcels of every description.

One of these Rings is instantly placed round a packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction without any loss of compactness.

They are well adapted for Garters, (a size being selected which requires little stretching;) also for the waist and different parts of the body; Surgical bandages, and for a variety of Surgical and manufacturing purposes.

These Bands are also very suitable for fastening the covers of preserve and pickle jars, bottles, &c.

In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied with advantage, and new applications will constantly suggest themselves when in use.

☞Sold by L. H. PIERCE, Bookseller, Wilmington, N. C. [29-3m]

New Spring MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. BRAMLET respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she has just received from the North her SPRING and SUMMER stock of MILLINERY and STAPLE GOODS. Her stock has been laid in with great care, and comprises the largest assortment ever before offered in this market. Her goods are offered for sale at lower rates than similar articles can be bought at any other Millinery Store in the place. She deems it unnecessary to state in an advertisement the various articles she has for sale, but respectfully invites those in want of any article in the Millinery line to give her a call at her store on Front near Market street, and examine her goods before purchasing elsewhere.

March 31, 1848—[29-tf

A Question

FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; Wistar's Balsam Do Bailey's Syrup Do Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla; Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound Candy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.

consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large